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FM 19-10

WAR DEPARTMENT FIELD MANUAL

MILITARY POLICE IN TOWNS AND CITIES

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WAR DEPARTMENT - JANUARY 1945

FIELD MANUAL

MILITARY POLICE IN TOWNS AND CITIES

CHANGES No. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 8 April 1947

FM 19–10, 2 January 1945, is changed as follows:

3. DUTIES OF PROVOST MARSHAL. **a.** As the staff * * * to the situation:

* * * * *

(10) Acts to quell disturbances involving personnel of the Armed Forces and, when so ordered by competent authority, disorders and riots among the civil population. (See AR 500–50 and **FM 19–15.**)

* * * * *

8. COURTESIES. Military Police will be scrupulous in their observance of all military and civilian courtesies. (See FM 19–5 and **FM 22–5.**)

10. LIAISON.

* * * * *

d. With municipal, county, and State civil authorities. Friendly relations between * * * their separate missions. **Army commanders** have been designated by the War Department to enter into agreements with civil law enforcement authorities of the States included in their respective **army areas** with respect to requests by such civil authorities for surrender of military personnel and requests by the

AGO 2180D—Apr. 716128°—47

military authorities for the return to military control of members of the military service held in the custody of such civil authorities. Copies of these * * * orders, and regulations.

e. With Federal law enforcement agencies. Contact should be * * * matters as indicated:

(1) *Federal Bureau of Investigation (Dept. of Justice).* Investigates cases of espionage, sabotage, and subversive activity among the civilian population and violations of certain Federal statutes by both civilian and military personnel. Within the continental United States all communication with the field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be through either the army headquarters or the **headquarters of the appropriate Air Defense Command numbered Air Force.** Information concerning subversive activity involving individuals not under military control may be furnished direct to the local field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

* * * * *

12. RESPONSIBILITY. (Superseded.) In the United States, army commanders are charged with the responsibility of controlling the conduct of all military personnel within the geographical limits of their commands other than at posts, camps, and stations, and in maneuver areas exempted from their control (see AR 210–10). In communities where personnel of a single arm or service predominates, the army commander may delegate the responsibility to the appropriate post, camp, or station commander. In

theaters of operations, the control of the conduct of military personnel is the responsibility of the theater commander.

13. TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS. Personnel given the * * * types of organizations:

a. Military police detachments in cities. (1) In the United States, military police detachments in cities are frequently organized as service units under a provost marshal. The personnel of * * * to the city. (See FM 19–5.)

* * * * *

28. MILITARY POLICE RECORDS. (Superseded.) Military police headquarters maintains such administrative records and files as are necessary to meet local requirements. Standard and supplemental forms prescribed in TM 19–250 provide the basis for an efficient record and filing system.

30. PROCESSING OFFENDERS. a. Searching.

* * * * *

(3) (Superseded.) Personal property taken from offenders during the period of their detention or confinement is listed in duplicate by the police clerk in the Prisoner Property Record (WD AGO Form 19–77). The duplicate will be given to the offender as a property receipt, at which time he will verify the property listed and sign the original property record in the space provided. If the offender refuses or is not competent to verify the property listed, that fact will be stated in the space provided for his verifica-

tion signature, and at least two witnesses will check his property and sign the property record. If an officer of the military police unit is present, he will be one of the witnesses. The duplicate property record will be returned to the military police when the offender's property is returned to him and he has signed the original property record in acknowledgment of receipt of his property.

b. Interrogation. The offender is * * * and interviewed later. For the technique of conducting interrogation see **FM 19–20.**

c. Booking. The police clerk records the incident in the **Record of Arrests (WD AGO Form 19–76).** (See fig. 8 and **TM 19–250.**) Arrangements may be * * * committed serious crimes.

* * * * *

34. PROVISIONAL MILITARY POLICE PASS. Provisional military police passes **(WD AGO Form 19–75)** are issued by the provost marshal:

a. When military personnel are taken into custody for violations serious enough to justify revocation of their passes or **leave orders.**

b. Where no passes have been issued.

c. When an absentee * * * without a guard. Necessary arrangements are * * * of transportation requests.

41. MAKING AN ARREST.

* * * * *

e. Transporting prisoners. Objects such as * * * should be used. When ¼-ton trucks must be used,

care must be taken that the tool compartments are locked. Prisoners are seated * * * the military police. (See fig. 17.)

45. REPORTS. a. Military police notebook. (1) (Superseded.) All military police, when on duty, will carry a notebook to enable them to note pertinent facts that may be useful at a later date. In addition, special orders and regulations pertaining to the particular area they are to patrol, a list of nearby installations, and maps of the town and surrounding territory will be folded and carried in the notebook. Important items to be covered in each type of incident which should confront military police should accompany the regulations. Abbreviated forms may be stamped or otherwise placed in the notebook to facilitate the recording of incidents.

* * * * *

55. MILITARY POLICE IN RAILROAD STATION. a. Duties. Military police may * * * Their duties include:

* * * * *

(3) *Controlling movements of civilians.* Under certain conditions * * * civil affairs organization. Civilians accompanying or **serving** with the Armed Forces carry an identification card issued by the War Department or by the theater commander.

* * * * *

(7) (Added.) Assuming temporary custody of military prisoners (not prisoners of war) being

transported under guard in other that prisoner guards may get needed rest.

* * * * *

58. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

* * * * *

c. For the technique of conducting criminal investigations, including interviews, interrogation, undercover work, gathering and preserving evidence, and report writing, see **FM 19–20.**

59. CONTROL OF PROSTITUTION.

* * * * *

d. Control of prostitution. (Superseded.) (1) The repression of prostitution is an established policy of the War Department. (See AR 600–900.) This policy applies to all oversea commands as well as those within the continental United States.

(2) *In United States and possessions.* In the United States, the civil authorities have complete control over the repression of prostitution. Military police have no power to arrest prostitutes or to close houses of prostitution. The policy of repression is accomplished through the cooperation of civilian law enforcement agencies and civilian health organizations. Where local authorities fail to cooperate in removing unsatisfactory conditions, the local commander will recommend to higher authority that affected areas be placed off-limits to members of the Armed Forces, and may take the necessary preliminary steps to the invoking of the May Act by the Secretary of War. (See Public Law No. 163, 11 July

1941.) *The May Act*, when invoked, does not confer on personnel of the War or Navy Departments any authority to make criminal investigations, searches, seizures, or arrests of civilians charged with its violation. The May Act gives no power to the military police; the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal courts are charged with its enforcement.

(3) *In territory of allied nations.* In friendly territory, the control of prostitution usually remains the responsibility of the civil authorities of the friendly nation. Houses of prostitution and establishments frequented by prostitutes are placed "off-limits" to personnel of the United States armed forces. Detailed procedures are worked out between the American military commander or his representative and the civil and military authorities of the friendly power.

(4) *In occupied territory.* In occupied territory, the military authorities have complete control over the repression of prostitution. The theater commander or military governor prescribes the policies to be followed. The military police either execute these policies and regulations themselves, or supervise their enforcement by the civilian authorities.

62. CIVIL DISTURBANCES. **a.** The maintenance of * * * to military law. For a discussion of the use of troops in civil disturbances, see AR 500–50 and **FM 19–15.**

b. In occupied territory * * * military commander. The tactical principles outlined in **FM 19–15** are generally applicable.

63. PUBLIC DISASTERS.

* * * * *

b. In the United States * * * National Red Cross. Military Police undertake civilian relief work when instructed to do so by the appropriate army commander. For details, see AR 500–60.

* * * * *

[AG 300.5 (25 Nov 46)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
The Adjutant General

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For explanation of distribution formula, see FM 21–6.

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WAR DEPARTMENT FIELD MANUAL

FM 19-10

MILITARY POLICE IN TOWNS AND CITIES

WAR DEPARTMENT • JANUARY 1945

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 2 January 1945

FM 19–10, Military Police Field Manual, Military Police in Towns and Cities, is published for the information and guidance of all concetned.

[AG 300.7 (18 Apr 44)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:
J. A. ULIO
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The Adjutant General

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Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

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Fot explanation of symbols, see FM 21–6.

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Chapter 1

GENERAL

1. PURPOSE. This manual is designed to furnish a guide for officers and enlisted men assigned the mission of patrolling civil communities, and is limited to those principles and techniques which they must know and apply.

Military police much discharge their duties in a friendly, helpful manner, impartially and justly. Too rigid police supervision is detrimental to morale, and tends to cause friction between the military police and troops. The War Department is not concerned with the manner in which a soldier utilizes his free time while on pass or furlough and does not seek to exercise control over him, provided that his actions are not such as to reflect discredit on the military service, and are not detrimental to his health and welfare.

2. AUTHORITY. a. The authority of military police is derived from the authority of the commanding officer, whose authority, by chain of command, is derived from the constitutional powers of the commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces. Military police are the principal agency through which command enforces compliance with military law and maintains military discipline. Military police, therefore, like civil police, represent the prestige and authority of the law. They are entitled to the respect of all members of the Armed Forces and such others as may be subject to military law. To resist a military policeman who is engaged in enforcing the orders of competent authority constitutes a serious military offense. The primary duties of military police are to protect the health and welfare of members of the Armed Forces, to prevent violations of

laws, orders, and regulations, to report the violators, and, if necessary, to take them into custody. (See FM 19–5.)

b. In an emergency, military police may call upon any officer, noncommissioned officer, or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard to assist them in the execution of their duties, including the making of arrests. Where time and circumstances permit, requests for assistance from troops should be made to the commanding officer of the troops. Military police will report to their commanding officer the identity of any person in the military service who fails or refuses to give such assistance. Also, under the 68th Article of War, all officers and noncommissioned officers have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders among persons subject to military law.

c. In occupied enemy territory, military police exercise authority over civilians in accordance with the requirements of the situation and the policies of the theater commander and military governor.

d. In the territory of friendly and allied nations, military police normally have no authority over civilians who are not subject to the Articles of War. Provost marshals should acquaint themselves with the local established policies on relationships between allied powers as they pertain to military police matters.

3. DUTIES OF PROVOST MARSHAL. **a.** As the staff officer for military police affairs, the provost marshal is responsible to his commander for the activities of the military police under his supervision or command. When acting in a supervisory capacity, the provost marshal does not exercise command; but by constant liaison, inspection, and analysis of operating procedures, he formulates plans and policies which are disseminated through the command

channels to the military police under his supervision. He performs such of the following duties as may be appropriate to the situation:

(1) Recommends plans, policies, and regulations pertaining to the organization, training, equipment, and operation of the military police.

(2) Supervises the activities of those agencies which are necessary for the efficient operation of the provost marshal's office; such agencies may include, among others, the criminal investigation section and the traffic control section.

(3) Coordinates, within the limits prescribed by the commander, the operations of all military police within the area of his responsibility.

(4) Establishes a center of information and a system of records necessary for police purposes. (See TM 19–250.)

(5) Accompanies the medical officer or the local health officer, when necessary, in sanitary or health inspections of areas or establishments.

(6) Recommends placing "off limits" those areas and establishments which are inimical to the welfare of personnel of the Armed Forces.

(7) In the United States, coordinates military traffic, where necessary, with civil authorities and civil police when troop movements are in progress. Under certain conditions in the theater of operations the provost marshal supervises the enforcement of traffic control regulations.

(8) Supervises the investigation of crime involving members of the military establishment and, when necessary in theaters of operations, the apprehension and disposition of offenders.

(9) Supervises the apprehension and disposition of absentees, deserters, and escaped military prisoners.

(10) Acts to quell the disturbances involving personnel of the Armed Forces and, when so ordered by competent

authority, disorders and riots among the civil population. (See AR 500–50 and FM 27–15.)

(11) Acts in cases of emergency, to relieve suffering caused by public disaster. (See AR 500–60.)

(12) When circumstances require in the theater of operations, exercises control over the circulation of individuals and movements of refugees, and supervises installations for the care and feeding of refugees and noncombatants, until such time as the civil affairs organization is effected.

(13) Operates a stockade for prisoners other than prisoners of war.

(14) Maintains liaison with civil police and other civil agencies.

b. In addition to his staff duties, the provost marshal may at times be the commander of the military police.

4. **DUTIES OF UNIT COMMANDER.** The unit commander performs the normal duties of a company or detachment commander. He is responsible for the administration, training, and execution of plans of operation for the military police under his command.

5. **DUTIES OF MILITARY POLICE.** Military police in towns or cities perform such of the following duties as may be necessary:

a. Preserve order among personnnel of the armed forces, enforce military laws and regulations, and require the observance of civil laws and ordinances by members of the armed forces. Military police while on town patrol will be particularly alert to:

(1) Take into custody military personnel appearing in public in an intoxicated or otherwise discreditable condition.

(2) Apprehend absentees as defined in AR 615–300.

(3) Enforce "off limits" regulations.

(4) Enforce prescribed uniform regulations.

b. Protect military personnel and civilians in areas under military jurisdiction from violence and excesses.

c. Investigate crime among members of the military establishment and prevent crime among members of the Armed Forces, and apprehend and dispose of offenders.

d. Control military traffic when troop movements are in progress, if so directed.

e. Recover lost, stolen, and abandoned military property

f. Furnish authorized persons with information relative to the location of units, headquarters, and other military establishments.

g. Furnish information on the locations of points of importance and interest.

h. Additional duties in theaters of operations may include:

(1) Security measures:

(*a*) Eliminate resistance to constituted authority

(*b*) Protect against attacks by airborne troops and commandos, and against any attack on vital installations.

(*c*) Assist in the enforcement of gas defense, passive antiaircraft measures, and other general measures for security and secrecy.

(*d*) Collect weapons in the hands of the civilian population when so ordered by competent authority.

(*e*) Apprehend enemy agents and fifth columnists.

(*f*) Supervise the civil police, when so ordered by competent authority.

(*g*) Prevent pilferage and looting.

(2) Supervise the enforcement of orders and regulations. These may include:

(*a*) Curfew regulations.

(*b*) Price control regulations.

(*c*) Fiscal regulations.

(*d*) Sanitary regulations.

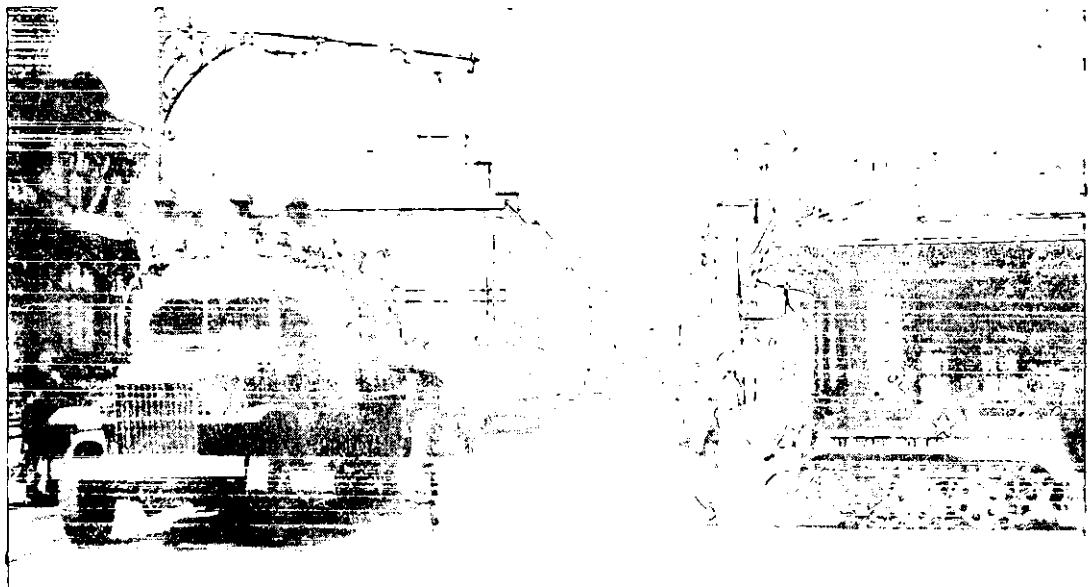

Figure 1 The military police may assist in the control of military traffic when troop movements are in progress.

(*e*) Collection and distribution of hoarded foodstuffs in specified areas.

(3) Control the circulation of individuals, including refugees, local inhabitants, stragglers, and civilians serving with the military forces.

(4) Guard military officials and other dignitaries.

(5) Operate stockades and disciplinary training centers.

6. CONDUCT. **a.** For the conduct of military police, see FM 19–5.

b. The following rules will be observed by military police patrolling towns, in addition to special orders and instructions required by the local situation:

(1) By appearance and demeanor, be a good example to all members of the armed forces.

(2) Be courteous and helpful to all service personnel and civilians.

(3) Meet any situation that might arise fairly, firmly, and tactfully.

(4) Assume no authority beyond that vested in the military police.

(5) Use only that amount of force necessary to compel compliance with orders. (See pars. 42 and 43.)

(6) Accept no gifts or gratuities.

(7) While on duty, never eat, drink alcoholic beverages, or smoke in public.

(8) Know the locations of streets, places of importance and interest, and other information which may help members of the armed forces and civilians.

(9) Cooperate with the civil authorities to the fullest extent in the maintenance of law and order among service personnel.

c. Military police, when not on duty, will conduct themselves in an exemplary manner.

7. APPEARANCE. A military policeman must at all times be a model of soldierly bearing, and be neatly and smartly dressed. He will wear only such articles of clothing and equipment prescribed by the commanding officer as authorized by Army Regulations. (See FM 19–5.)

8. COURTESIES. Military police will be scrupulous in their observance of all military and civilian courtesies. (See FM 19–5 and FM 21–50.)

9. JURISDICTION. a. Over troops. (1) *United States Armed Forces.* Military police have jurisdiction over all personnel of the United States Army. The Army and Marine Corps military police and the Navy and Coast Guard shore patrol are authorized and directed to take corrective measures, including arrest if necessary, in any case of disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, or any other offense bringing discredit upon the services, committed by any member of the armed forces. Persons so arrested will be turned over to the jurisdiction of their respective services as soon as practicable.

(2) *Allied.* Within the continental limits of the United States, in the absence of specific directives to the contrary, military police have only such authority over military and naval personnel of allied nations as that exercised by any private person. In theaters of operations, military police may be authorized to take into custody foreign military and naval personnel, but such persons are turned over to the custody of their own authorities at the first opportunity.

b. Over officers. (1) *United States Armed Forces.* Military police are empowered to secure compliance with regulations and rules of good conduct from officers as well as from enlisted men. Military police will approach delinquent officers quietly and display every courtesy. The

offending officer is reminded politely that he is violating a certain regulation or rule of proper conduct If the officer persists in the violation, he should be addressed as follows: "Sir, it is necessary that I obtain your name, organization, and station and see your identification card." If the officer refuses to give this information, or if his conduct is such that restraint is necessary, the military policeman should address the officer, "Sir, I must ask that you please accompany me to the provost marshal," whereupon the officer is taken, by force if necessary, direct to the provost marshal. It is desirable, however, that wherever possible an officer be taken into custody by another officer. When required, officers shall assist military police in maintaining order and making arrests. If an officer tries to interfere with or prevent an arrest, and persists in so doing, he is restrained and action taken as outlined above.

(2) *Allied.* Military police have the same authority over officers of allied nations as over enlisted men of allied nations. Officers of allied nations are shown the same courtesies as American officers. (See a (2) above.)

c. Over women members of the Armed Forces. Women members of the Armed Forces are subject to the same disciplinary control as other military personnel. They will *not,* however, be searched by military police, nor confined in guardhouses, brigs, or similar places of detention. They will be placed in the custody of a women's organization of the armed forces, or, if none is accessible, in the custody of a woman officer.

d. Over civilians. (1) *In United States and possessions.* Except on military reservations, or where martial rule is in effect, military police have no jurisdiction over civilians who are not subject to military law, and are authorized to arrest such civilians only under circumstances which would authorize any private person to make an arrest. Generally

stated, a private person may make an arrest for a felony or breach of the peace committed in his presence, and for a felony not committed in his presence if the felony has in fact been committed and he has reasonable cause to believe that the person arrested committed the felony. (See FM 19–5.)

(2) *In occupied territory.* In occupied territory, military police exercise such control over the civilian population as may be directed by the theater commander.

10. LIAISON. a. With United States Army units. The provost marshal maintains close liaison with the United States Army units located in the vicinity of the town and with various staff echelons of the command.

b. With United States naval authorities. In addition to cooperating closely with the Joint Army-Navy Disciplinary Control Board concerning activities within its jurisdiction, the provost marshal takes immediate steps to reach an agreement with the United States naval authorities in the area, concerning matters of reciprocal arrest, interchange of information, coordination of enforcement, and investigation of crime.

c. With military and naval authorities of allied nations. In theaters of operations, an agreement is worked out as soon as possible between the United States military authorities and allied military and naval authorities as to the procedure which will be followed in reporting, processing, and disposing of allied military and naval personnel who have violated regulations.

d. With municipal, county, and State civil authorities. Friendly relations between the military and the civil authorities in towns and cities result in advantages to them in the performance of their separate missions. Commanding generals of service commands have been designated by

Figure 2. Military police cooperate with the civil authorities in the continental United States and in friendly foreign territories in maintaining law and order.

the War Department to enter into agreements with civil law enforcement authorities of the States included in their respective service commands with respect to requests by such civil authorities for surrender of military personnel and requests by the military authorities for the return to military control of members of the military service held in the custody of such civil authorities. Copies of these agree-

ments are distributed to all officers exercising general court-martial jurisdiction in the United States. To prevent possible friction between military and civil authorities, mutual understanding should be established as early as possible. The military authorities should render all possible assistance to the civil authorities within the limitations of existing laws, orders, and regulations.

e. With Federal law enforcement agencies. Contact should be established and maintained with the local officials of such Federal law enforcement agencies as may be of assistance to the military police in the execution of their duties. The following agencies may assist in matters as indicated:

(1) *Federal Bureau of Investigation (Dept. of Justice).* Investigates cases of espionage, sabotage, and subversive activity among the civilian population and certain Federal statutes by both civilian and military personnel. Within the continental United States all communication with the field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be through either the service command headquarters or the operating intelligence echelons of the Army Air Forces designated for this purpose. Information concerning subversive activity involving individuals not under military control may be furnished directly to the local field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(2) *Alcoholic Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue (Treasury Dept.).* Investigates cases of illicit traffic in liquor.

(3) *United States Secret Service (Treasury Dept.).* Investigates cases of counterfeiting and forgery or illegal negotiation of government checks.

(4) *Federal Bureau of Narcotics (Treasury Dept.).* Investigates cases of illegal traffic in narcotics.

(5) *Bureau of Customs (Treasury Dept.).* Investigates

cases involving the illegal importation of merchandise into the United States.

(6) *Immigration and Naturalization Service (Dept. of Justice).* Assists in the apprehension of absentees passing through control points or ports of entry.

(7) *Post Office Inspector.* Investigates violations of postal laws.

(8) *United States District Attorney.* Represents military authorities in Federal civil courts when necessary.

(9) *United States Marshal.* Executes orders of Federal civil courts.

f. With civil businessmen. Liaison should be established and maintained by the provost marshal with civilian businessmen, in particular the owners and operators of establishments frequented by service personnel. When requested, the provost marshal should explain to the representatives of businessmen the policies laid down by higher authority and the methods by which they will be enforced.

11. **"OFF LIMITS" AND CURFEW.** For the declaration of places or areas "off limits," and the establishment of curfews, see FM 19–5.

Chapter 2

ADMINISTRATION

12. RESPONSIBILITY. The commanding generals of service commands are charged with the responsibility of controlling the conduct of all military personnel within the geographical limits of their respective service commands other than at posts, camps, and stations, and other than in maneuver areas exempted from their control. (See AR 210–10.) In communities where only a single arm or service is concerned, the commanding general of the service command may authorize the appropriate post, camp, or station commander to exercise such control in his behalf; nevertheless, the service commander retains responsibility. In theaters of operations, the control of the conduct of military personnel is the responsibility of the theater commander.

13. TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS. Personnel given the mission of patrolling towns and cities are usually assigned to one of the following types of organizations:

a. Military police detachments in cities. (1) In the United States, military police detachments in cities are frequently organized as service command units under a provost marshal. The personnel of such a unit are on a permanent assignment basis. The strength varies with the extent of the mission assigned. In emergencies, and over week ends and holidays, the strength of these detachments may be increased temporarily by personnel detailed from posts, camps, and stations adjacent to the city. (See FM 19–5.)

(2) In the theater of operations, military police in a town or city may be organized either as a detachment, or

under a table of organization (T/O 19–217 or T/O&E 19–500).

b. Detailed from post, camp, or station complements. The provost marshal of a post, camp, or station may be designated as provost marshal of adjacent communities. Under such conditions, military police for the town or city are furnished by a designated military police unit, supplemented by personnel as may be directed. Members of the military police so detailed are normally rationed and quartered with units to which they are assigned.

c. Detailed from units of the field forces. Units of various strengths on maneuvers, in bivouac, or on the march frequently camp in the vicinity of a town or city. If a military police detachment is stationed permanently in the town or city, the commanding officer of the troops or his representative contacts the provost marshal, and ascertains whether additional military police should be detailed to assist in patrolling. If no military police are stationed in the community, the commanding officer will take such measures as are necessary to assure proper conduct of his troops. Military police, if assigned to the unit, are ordered to patrol the town; otherwise, selected personnel from the unit are detailed to perform this mission under an officer acting as provost marshal.

14. RECONNAISSANCE. **a.** In order to determine the number of military police necessary to maintain order and the best distribution of military police in a community, the provost marshal of a town must survey requirements continually. The civil authorities should be consulted, the military mission explained to them, and their advice and cooperation requested.

b. Factors determining the requisite strength of the military police detachment include the area to be patrolled, the

number of locations where trouble is apt to occur, the number of service personnel in town at various times, the number of Navy shore patrolmen or Marine military police assigned to town, the size and effectiveness of the local police force, and the attitude of the civil population towards members of the Armed Forces. The number of *trained* military police must be adequate.

15. LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS. In the continental United States, military police headquarters should be located in the vicinity of the civil police headquarters. Such location will facilitate liaison, prompt assumption of control of military prisoners, and use of the records and communication facilities of the civil police. In those areas of theaters of operations where the military police supervise the activities of the civil police, military police and civil police headquarters should be located in the same building if practicable.

16. ORGANIZATION OF HEADQUARTERS. a. Headquarters usually consists of the provost marshal's office and military police headquarters. (For details see ch. 3.) In a small community, where the detachment is small, the provost marshal's office may be combined with military police headquarters. Where the provost marshal is also the provost marshal of a post, camp, or station, or is detailed from a unit of the field forces, military police may maintain only such operational headquarters in the community as are necessary. Where the community is large, the provost marshal will normally maintain a headquarters separate from military police headquarters. In the event that the community is so extensive that more than one military police headquarters is necessary, districts should be designated and each district should maintain its own military police headquarters.

b. The provost marshal of large communities normally maintains supervisory personnel for traffic, police, criminal investigation, and security matters whose duty it is to supervise the operation of district military police companies or detachments.

17. ORGANIZATION OF PATROLS. The community should be divided into areas in which one or more types of patrols operate. The usual types of patrols, together with their more typical application, are:

a. Foot patrols. Stationary patrols (fixed posts) are used to control servicemen at transportation terminals, larger places of amusement, and "off limits" places, and to direct traffic and furnish information. Foot patrols cover sections of a town where trouble is likely to occur.

b. Motor patrols. Motor patrols cover larger areas and outlying sections of the town, and control traffic within the town.

c. Reserve. A mobile reserve is maintained to answer emergency calls, reinforce other details, and handle special events.

18. COMMUNICATION. **a.** A system of communication must be established between military police headquarters and the patrols. The availability of commercial and civil police communication systems should be determined and, when desirable, arrangements made for the use of such facilities. The civil police usually use police call-boxes and radios for communication within the community. Military radios are used by the military police to supplement existing facilities. For further details, see paragraph 35.

b. For communication beyond the limits of the town, arrangements should be made for the use of civil police radio, telephone, and teletype systems.

19. RATIONS AND QUARTERS. If the military police are organized as a permanent detachment, housing and messing facilities should be provided in the vicinity of detachment headquarters. Military police are not ordinarily quartered or rationed with other troops. Facilities including housing and messing should be provided for casuals, and for guards who stop over while transporting military prisoners. Facilities should also be provided for holding such prisoners in custody.

20. EQUIPMENT. Military police on duty in towns and cities normally carry the following equipment: M. P. brassard, riot club, pistol, lanyard, holster, whistle, flashlight, notebook, pencil, maps and information about the community. The equipment necessary will vary with the situation and is determined by the military police or the commanding officer. The following should be available: A sufficient number of vehicles equipped with two-way radios, litters, and first-aid equipment, and office furniture and supplies, when needed.

Chapter 3

OPERATIONS

Section I. STANDARD OPERATIONS—GENERAL

21. PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. **a.** The provost marshal is responsible for the activities of the military police under his supervision or command. Normally, his office is organized to provide for adequate supervision and coordination of military police activities such as normal police duties, traffic control, and security of installations. Provision is also made for the administration of the office, for the supervision of criminal investigation, and for the training and inspection of military police units. The number of officers required for the operation of the office is determined by the scope of the activities and the necessary administrative functions of the office.

b. In communities where the military police detachment is relatively small, the principal administrative assistant of the provost marshal is the provost sergeant, who is responsible for such administrative functions as the maintenance of necessary provost records, including correspondence with other units and agencies, policy files, criminal investigation files, and reports to higher authority. The provost sergeant is assisted by such provost clerks as may be required.

c. Where sufficient officer personnel is available, an officer, called the "duty officer," is designated by the provost marshal. During his tour of duty, the duty officer supervises the activities of the several operating sections of the military police unit, such as foot patrols, train details, criminal investigators, and traffic control personnel assigned to escort military convoys. (See fig. 3.)

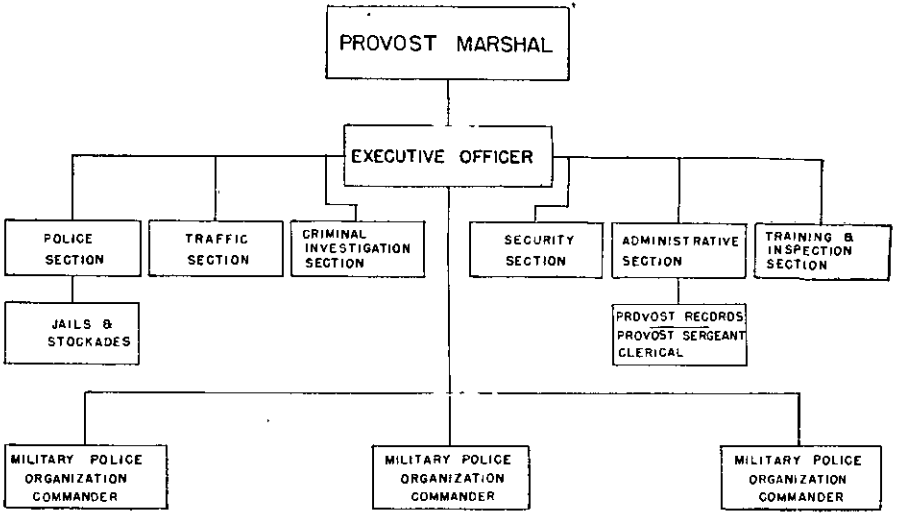

Figure 3. Provost Marshal Organization for Large Communities.

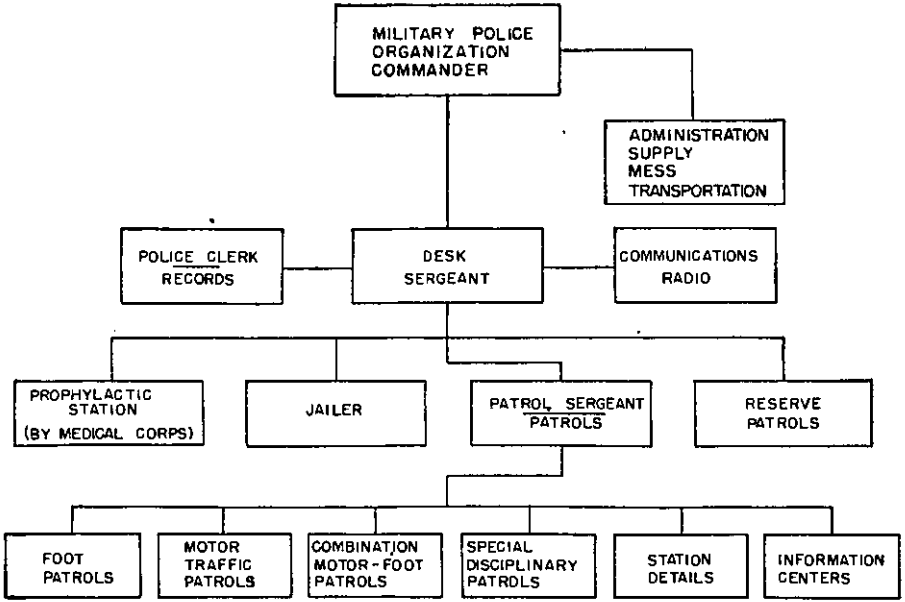

Figure 4. Basic Operating Organization for Military Police in Towns and Cities.

22. SUPERVISION. Commissioned and noncommissioned officers make frequent inspections to insure that the patrols are functioning properly, and to insure that the strength and disposition of military police within the community and in outlying districts are at all times in accordance with the requirements of the situation. Conditions within communities are subject to constant change. Only by continual observation can the situation be accurately appraised and controlled. (See par. 16b.)

ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY POLICE HEADQUARTERS

23. ORGANIZATION OF HEADQUARTERS. The military police organization proper is normally commanded by the detachment commander. One of his responsibilities is the detachment's administration, including quarters, mess, supply, and transportation. In supervising the activities of patrols, he is assisted by any additional officers who may be assigned or attached. The operation of military police headquarters is the function of the desk sergeant. The patrol sergeant is the senior noncommissioned officer of the relief on patrol, and is in charge of its activities during his tour of duty. (See fig. 4.)

24. DUTIES OF DESK SERGEANT. The duties of the desk sergeant include:

a. Operation of military police headquarters.

b. Supervision over processing of prisoners, including search, booking, custody of personal effects, confinement, feeding, and disposition.

c. Dispatching members of the reserve to answer emergency calls.

d. Maintaining liaison with the civil police, with the Navy, and with allied military authorities.

25. DUTIES OF POLICE CLERK. The police clerk maintains the police records at military police headquarters. Where the headquarters is large, additional clerks may be required.

26. DUTIES OF PATROL SERGEANT. The patrol sergeant is the noncommissioned officer in immediate charge of patrols. His duties include:

a. Instructing the military police in their duties and orders.

b. Posting and relieving the details.

c. Inspecting and checking the military police on duty.

d. Handling special and important cases that arise during his tour of duty.

e. Visiting places and areas not covered by patrols to observe conditions and take any necessary action.

27. DUTIES OF JAILER. The jailer, when designated, is responsible for the custody of persons arrested by the military police.

28. MILITARY POLICE RECORDS. A system of records and forms is maintained at military police headquarters in order to record accurately activities and incidents. TM 19–250 discusses the execution, filing, and disposition of records and forms. Principal forms include:

a. Desk sergeant's blotter (chronological record of all occurrences).

b. Complaint report (record of complaints reported).

c. Report of incident (report of action, other than arrest, taken by military police).

d. Investigation report (report of results of investigation of any incident or complaint).

e. Statement sheet (form for recording sworn or unsworn statements concerning any occurrence).

f. Report of arrest (record of facts concerning arrest).

g. Report of delinquency (report to soldier's commanding officer of offense or violation committed).

h. Record of offenses (card record of offenses committed by each soldier).

i. Report of traffic violation (report to soldier's commanding officer of traffic violation).

j. Property book (record of property taken from prisoner during period of confinement).

k. Prisoner's property envelope.

l. Receipt for property (receipt to prisoner for all property taken from him).

m. Receipt for prisoner (receipt for prisoner received by, or turned over by military police to some other organization).

n. Provisional military police pass (temporary pass issued to soldier without pass, or whose pass or furlough has been revoked).

o. Routine trip report of military police (report of military police assigned to ride trains).

p. Lost, found and stolen property records.

q. Tags for marking evidence.

OPERATION OF MILITARY POLICE HEADQUARTERS

29. FUNCTIONS OF DESK SERGEANT. In his operation of military police headquarters, the desk sergeant performs numerous functions. These include:

a. Assignment of military police to patrols. He should maintain a map showing the route covered by each patrol, the locations of telephones and police call boxes, establishments where trouble is apt to occur, and places of importance and interest. (See fig. 5.) In addition to portraying the situation in the community graphically to personnel of

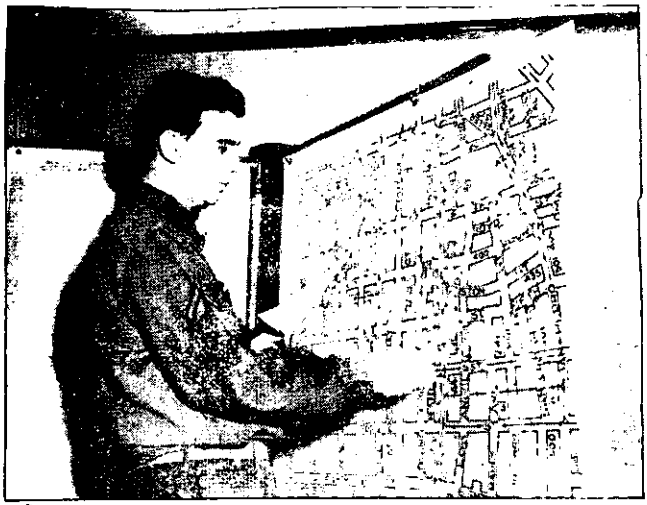

Figure 5. Maps should be used to show routes covered by patrols, establishments to be checked, locations and types of offenses committed, and places of importance and interest.

military police headquarters, the map may be used for instruction of members of the patrol. Beats should be numbered. A record should be kept of the beat assignments of military police.

b. Answering telephone calls. The desk sergeant receives reports of the patrols and any complaints, messages or requests for assistance telephoned in by outside agencies. He may dispatch a part of the reserve to answer emergency calls.

c. Keeping the duty officer informed of the situation, and referring to him cases requiring action by the provost marshal or criminal investigation section.

d. Use of radio. Supervises the radio operator. Where a radio receiving and transmitting set is operated at military police headquarters, the radio operator should be furnished a separate room. (See fig. 6.)

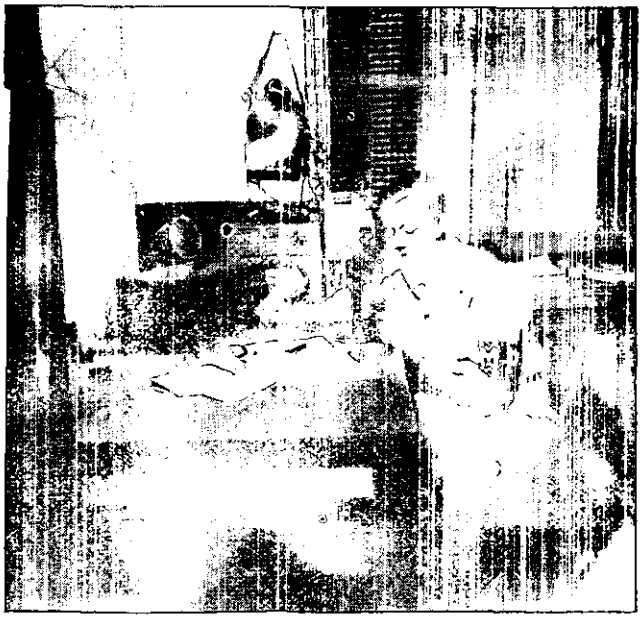

Figure 6. The radio operator receives and transmits messages between military police headquarters and the patrols.

e. Maintenance of the bulletin board. Special orders covering each patrol, photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, and items of information and interest to all patrols should be posted on the bulletin board.

f. Supervision of the jailer. Where a jailer is designated, his activities are supervised by the desk sergeant.

g. Use of safe. The desk sergeant is custodian of the safe or other appropriate container used to safeguard evidence, recovered property, and articles taken from prisoners.

h. Supervision of the police clerk. The desk sergeant supervises the police clerk and any additional clerks, to insure that records, reports, and files are properly maintained.

i. Supervision of the operation of prophylactic station, when one is established at military police headquarters.

30. PROCESSING OFFENDERS. a. Searching. (1) The military policeman conducting a search normally causes the offender to stand with his arms upraised and his back to the searcher. (See fig. 7.) The offender is searched for

Figure 7. Normal method of searching a prisoner.

weapons, papers, valuables, and evidence (where he is suspected of having committed a crime). Do not pat while searching. Thin, flat objects will be missed if this is done. The searcher should slide his hands over the suspect's entire body. A weapon may be concealed anywhere.

(2) Offenders believed to be dangerous or who are charged with serious offenses should be searched by the *wall method of search.* (See FM 19–5.)

(3) Personal property taken from offenders during the period of their detention or confinement is listed in a property book. The offender is given a receipt for the property taken. This receipt is returned to the military police when the offender is given back his personal effects. (See TM 19–250.)

b. Interrogation. The offender is interrogated immediately after being brought in and searched. Where practicable, a room should be set apart for questioning offenders. Personal data is obtained from the offender's identification tags, pass, and other papers. Any additional information needed by the military police is obtained by questioning. If the offender is troublesome and noncooperative, or not in a condition to speak, he should be removed from the office and confined temporarily, and interviewed later. For the technique of conducting interrogation, see TM 19–215 (when published).

c. Booking. The police clerk records the incident in the desk sergeant's blotter. He lists the personal property taken from the offender in the property book and gives the offender a receipt. (See fig. 8.) Arrangements may be made with the civil police to photograph and fingerprint persons held by the military police under suspicion of having committed serious crimes.

d. Detention. If it is determined that the offender should remain in custody, he is placed in the detention room

Figure 8. Offenders are booked by the police clerk.

by the jailer as soon as he has been booked. The jailer maintains constant surveillance of prisoners. If there is no suitable detention room or cell block at military police headquarters, arrangements are made with the nearest military installation with suitable facilities for the detention of prisoner.

e. Disposition. The disposition of offenders depends upon the nature of the offenses which they have committed. Persons who have committed only minor offenses are normally released immediately after booking. A provisional *military police pass* (*see* TM 19–250) is issued when necessary. Offenders confined for such offenses as drunkenness and disorderly conduct are usually released within 24 hours and permitted to return to their organization without guard. If the offense is serious enough that the offender must be

returned to his organization under guard, arrangements for his return are made with the commander concerned. This usually is accomplished by delivering the offender for processing to the nearest post or other military installation designated by proper authority. In all cases, a report of delinquency and any allied papers are forwarded by the provost marshal to the offender's commanding officer.

31. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. **a.** Protective custody as used in this manual means the assumption by the military police of custody of a member of the armed forces who is in need of aid or assistance. Protective custody is distinguished from arrest in that the former implies no violation of civil or military law, nor is an adverse report rendered on the individual taken into custody. Protective custody is assumed in instances such as the following:

(1) When a member of the armed forces is found on the streets without funds.

(2) When a member of the armed forces is suffering illness or injury.

(3) To prevent a member of the armed forces from bringing discredit upon the service.

(4) To protect a member of the armed forces from violence or injury.

b. A person placed in protective custody is booked at military police headquarters in the normal manner, a notation being made in the records that he is in protective custody rather than in confinement. He is clearly informed that he has not been arrested for having committed an offense, and that a delinquency report will not be rendered on him, but that he is temporarily under military protection. Persons in protective custody who remain under military police control for a period of time are placed, wherever practicable, in a room separate from persons who have been

arrested. At times it may be advisable to relieve a person in protective custody of his valuables while he is under military police control.

32. SICK AND INJURED. Facilities for rendering first aid should be available at military police headquarters. Military police should arrange with the nearest emergency hospital or military dispensary for the care of sick or injured personnel of the armed forces who come to the attention of the military police. Care must be exercised to have all prisoners suffering from head injuries or from illness examined by a medical officer or other physician as soon as possible. When a soldier suffering from serious illness or injury is hospitalized by the military police, his commanding officer is notified promptly of the incident.

33. MILITARY POLICE TRANSIENTS. Wherever practicable, facilities are made available for the temporary accommodation of military personnel transporting military prisoners (other than prisoners of war) under guard. Prisoners are placed in the custody of military police so that the guards may get needed rest.

34. PROVISIONAL MILITARY POLICE PASS. Provisional military police passes are issued by the provost marshal:

a. When military personnel are taken into custody for violations serious enough to justify revocation of their passes or furloughs.

b. Where no passes have been issued.

c. When an absentee is apprehended and is considered *deserving of returning* to *his organization* without a guard.

Necessary arrangements are made with the appropriate transportation officer for the issuance of transportation requests. For the form for a provisional military police pass, see TM 19–250.

35. COMMUNICATION. a. Rapid and efficient communication between military police headquarters and patrols is essential. Information and orders must be disseminated quickly, disturbances involving service personnel quelled in a minimum of time, and requests for military police assistance answered rapidly. Radio, telephone, or messenger communication may be used. Two-way radio is used to the fullest possible extent between military police headquarters and motor patrols. Two-way radio permits the flow of instructions and information both to and from the patrols, and provides positive knowledge that messages are received. Where the military police radio net is separate from that of the civil police, a transmitting and receiving set should be located at military police headquarters for the purpose of disseminating information and dispatching patrol vehicles. Where the military police use the civil police radio net, no receiving and transmitting set is needed at military police headquarters. Radio communication is supplemented by the use of commercial telephone facilities and police call boxes (when such use is permitted through agreement with the civil police). It is frequently the practice of telephone companies to refund any coin deposited at pay stations upon proper identification. Information and instructions may also be forwarded by supervising patrols. Patrols should report to military police headquarters by telephone or radio at regular prearranged times.

b. For communicating with other military police headquarters located beyond the limits of the community, the radio, telephone, and teletype facilities of the civil police are used where practicable.

FOOT PATROLS

36. PAIRING OF MILITARY POLICE. Military police normally patrol in pairs. This procedure furnishes mutual

protection and also provides a witness to any occurrence. In a town where there is a large number of both military and naval personnel, the pairing of military police and shore patrolmen provides a good working arrangement. If the military police organization consists of members of more than one unit, the pairing of military police from different units usually serves to eliminate the showing of any real or fancied favoritism. Pairing an experienced military police with one new to patrolling is a good method of training. In theaters of operation, military police may be paired with allied military police or local civil police.

37. ROTATION OF MILITARY POLICEMEN. Military police should be rotated frequently among the various details, and among the various sections of the community.

38. DISPOSITION OF PATROLS. **a.** Foot patrols may operate at a fixed post or cover a designated area. Stationary patrols may be posted at such places as railroad and bus terminals, at larger places of amusement, outside establishments placed "off limits," at information centers, and at intersections to control traffic. Moving patrols cover designated routes in sections of a town where trouble is likely to occur.

b. The route to be covered by each patrol should be definitely prescribed and plotted on a map. Each beat should be so laid out that it can be covered in not more than 1 hour. The degree of coverage desired and the number of establishments to be visited will determine the length of the beat; generally, the shorter the beat, the more frequently it will be covered by the patrol. Denser coverage may be provided in specific areas by overlapping two or more beats, or by assigning two patrols to the same beat. (See fig. 9.)

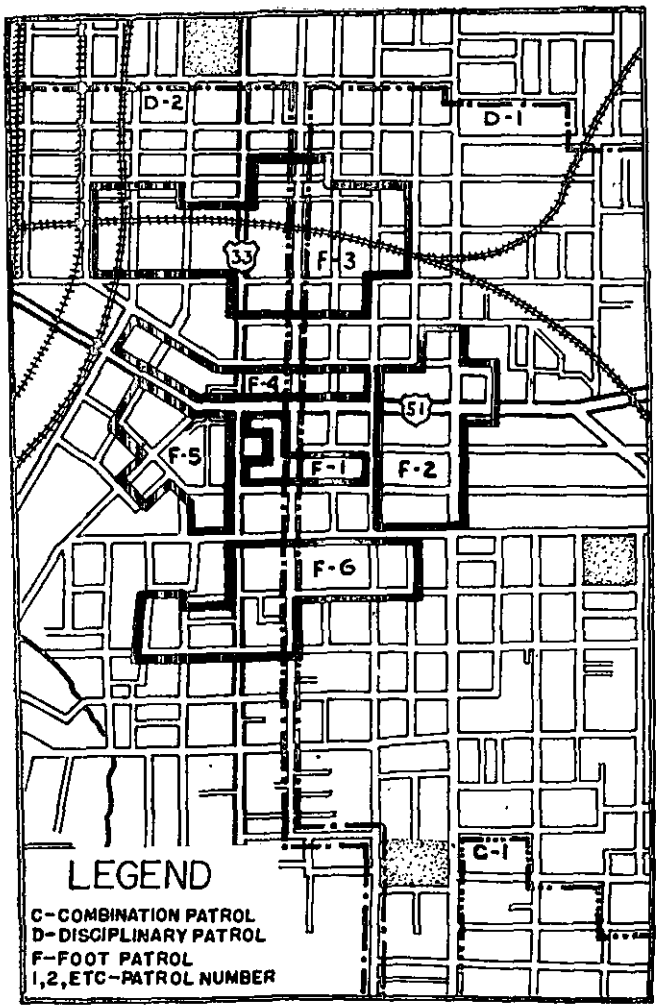

Figure 9. The route of each patrol should be prescribed in special orders and plotted on a map.

c. Special orders, similar to special orders for members of an interior guard, should be prepared for each patrol and carried by each member of the patrol.

39. METHOD OF PATROLLING. a. Position on sidewalk. While patrolling, the military policeman walks along the outside of the sidewalk. (See fig. 10.) This enables him to:

Figure 10. Military police patrol in pairs.

(1) See farther down the street.

(2) Be readily seen and contacted by his superior officers and noncommissioned officers, or by a motor patrol.

(3) Be less readily attacked from doorways.

b. Observation. The military policeman should:

(1) Locate and keep in mind all potential trouble spots, such as bars, cafes, taverns, skating rinks, and dance halls.

(2) Visit potential trouble spots frequently and at irregular intervals, closely observing the conduct of service personnel. Check as many establishments as possible near closing time.

(3) Check all alleys, and back doorways or other means of entering and leaving potential trouble spots.

(4) Make the acquaintance of newsboys and hotel employees. Most of them are very observing and may be good sources of information.

(5) Know the location of public buildings, hospitals, churches, hotels, depots, telegraph offices, places of amusement, military installations in the vicinity, historical points and points of interest, police call boxes, and fire alarm boxes.

c. Entering public buildings. (1) *For observation.* Military police make their observations in a business-like manner, not as though looking for trouble. They enter either from front or rear doors, and place themselves as inconspicuously as possible where they can secure an adequate view. In establishments having annexes, booths, and side rooms which members of the Armed Forces are known to frequent habitually, military police should pass through these rooms and annexes, and beside the booths, in such a manner as to get a clear view of conditions therein without disturbing the occupants. They avoid giving the appearance of loitering. They do not accept or partake of any food, beverage, or other article, such as cigarettes, cigars, candy, or chewing gum, that may in any way be construed as a reward for either services or favoritism.

(2) *To make an arrest.* Before entering the building, the military police note the entrances and exits, and de-

termine the best means of entering. They should also note the number and attitude of the people in the building so as to plan proper details for entering and leaving. If it is believed that the arrest will cause a disturbance requiring additional military police, headquarters is notified. After entering, military police keep within supporting distance of each other at all times. While one makes the arrest, the other closely observes conditions, prepared to render assistance if necessary, and helps clear the way to the door. Care is exercised to safeguard weapons.

40. APPROACHING AN INDIVIDUAL. **a.** In approaching a member of the armed forces who is to be questioned, the military policeman must remember that his first words will either create a situation which he controls, or will precipitate trouble. Only one military policeman does the questioning, the other stands in the background. The voice should be kept low but distinct; loudness should be avoided. The voice should carry a tone of quiet authority and friendliness. The soldier being questioned should never be given the impression that he is being placed in a situation out of which he must fight his way. To avoid a disturbance, members of the Armed Forces should, wherever possible, be removed from a crowded place and questioned privately.

b. When questioning a soldier, military police should take positions as shown in figure 11. A direct frontal position makes the military policeman vulnerable to a sudden blow to the stomach, an uppercut, or a knee in the groin. He stands with the soldier to his left, so that his sidearm cannot be suddenly taken from him. The other military policeman stands by alertly, also avoiding a frontal position.

41. MAKING AN ARREST. **a. General.** (1) There is no iron-clad rule to be applied in determining whether

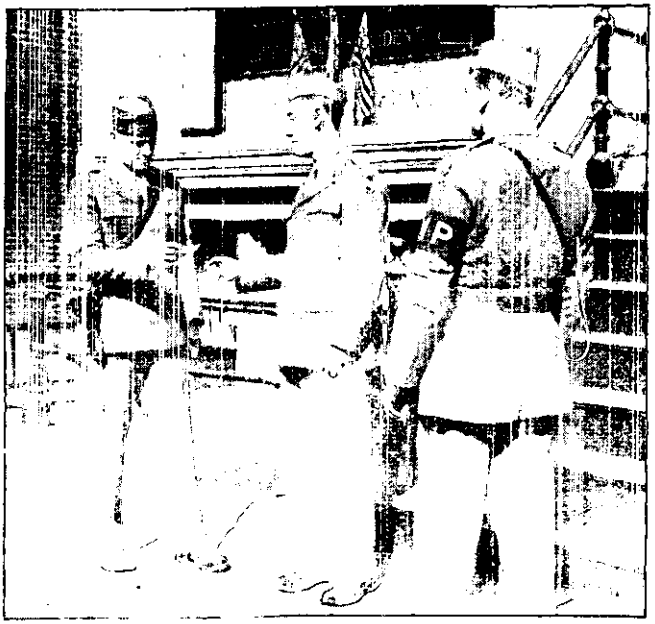

Figure 11. Questioning a soldier on the street.

a soldier should be taken into custody. Each case must be determined on its own merit. The military policeman must use his own judgment, basing his decision on the soldier's actions and condition. However, the following objectives must be kept in mind:

(*a*) To remove at once from public view and protect from possible harm all military personnel who show signs of intoxication or whose appearance is such as to bring discredit upon the service.

(*b*) To return such personnel to their organizations fit for duty at the earliest practicable time.

(2) A military policeman must never get into an argument with his partner about the way a case is to be handled.

Differences of opinion must never be aired in public.

b. Taking prisoners. When an individual is taken into custody, he must never be given an opportunity to get into a position of advantage. The military policeman states, "You are under arrest." If two prisoners are to be handled, they should either precede or be placed between the military police. (See fig. 12.). As soon as an offender

Figure 12. Prisoners are placed between or in front of the military police.

has been removed from a crowd or a building, he is rapidly searched for concealed weapons.

c. Simple application of judo. The ability to apply simple judo holds, as described in FM 21–150, is frequently of great assistance to military police in subduing obstinate prisoners.

Figure 13. Arms secured behind prisoner's back.

d. Securing prisoners. (1) If it is necessary, because of the violence of the prisoner, to restrain his actions, he is normally handcuffed by securing his hands behind him. (See fig. 13.) Handcuffs can be a dangerous weapon on the wrist of a determined prisoner who is able to swing his arms. If it is desired to secure a prisoner's hands in front of him, his belt should be passed over the chain of the cuffs between his hands in such a manner that he cannot reach

Figure 14. Hands secured under knees of seated prisoner.

the belt buckle. Another method of preventing freedom of movement is to secure the hands of a seated prisoner under his knees. (See fig. 14.)

(2) Four men can be held in one group with two pairs of handcuffs by placing the chain of one pair of handcuffs on the wrist of a man and fastening one cuff of the other pair of handcuffs around both chain and wrist. The three remaining men are then secured by one wrist in each of

Figure 15. Securing 4 prisoners together with 2 pairs of handcuffs.

the other three cuffs. (See fig. 15.)

(3) If handcuffs are not available, the hands may be fastened by using a belt or necktie, which is first passed around each wrist, followed by a few turns between the wrists. (See fig. 16.) When the hands are in front, the knot or the buckle should be placed over the hands. It is good practice to secure the belt or necktie to the waist belt of the prisoner.

e. Transporting prisoners. Objects such as tools, boxes, and loose pieces of wood or metal, which might be used as weapons, must be removed from those parts of vehicles in which prisoners are carried. Where practicable, a vehicle, the body of which can be closed and locked, should

Figure 16. Securing hands with necktie.

be used. When ½-ton trucks must be used, care must be taken that the tool compartments are locked. Prisoners are seated where they can be controlled best by the military police. (See fig. 17.)

42. USE OF RIOT CLUB. The riot club is carried on the left side, attached to the belt, and is employed only when its use can be justified. It is normally used as an ex-

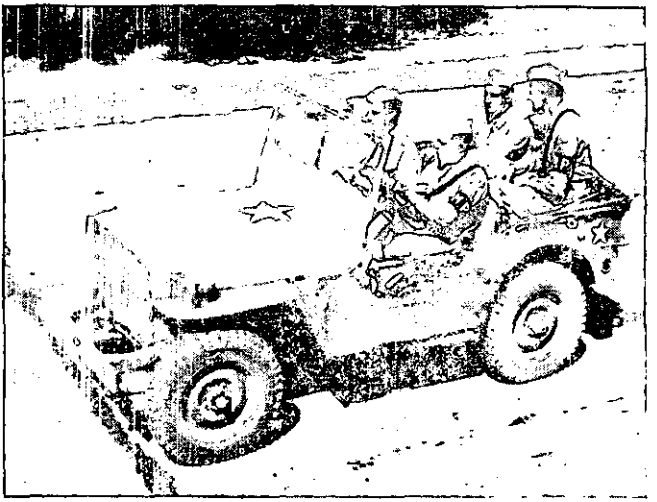

Figure 17. A method of transporting two prisoners in ¼-ton truck.

tension of the arm for jabbing at an opponent. (See FM 21–150.) In instances where a swinging blow must be employed, head blows must be avoided. Blows to the shoulder, arm, leg, or stomach will subdue the individual without inflicting serious injury.

43. USE OF FIREARMS. Military police should always use great caution and prudence in the performance of their duties, and should never forget that it is only extreme necessity that will justify the taking of human life. Firearms will not be drawn by military police except on those occasions when it may be necessary to wound or kill; for example:

a. To prevent the commission of a serious offense under the Articles of War, or a felony under local criminal law.

b. To apprehend or prevent the escape of a person, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person has

committed a military or civil offense as described in a above.

c. In self defense.

d. To protect the lives of others.

e. To prevent a person from escaping from confinement or breaking arrest. (See AW 69.) Firearms must never be drawn as a bluff. If it is necessary to fire, great care must be exercised not to endanger innocent bystanders.

44. ADMINISTERING FIRST AID. All military police should be trained in administering first aid. Military police on patrol should carry first aid packets. Where additional treatment is required, they will arrange for such treatment at once. They should know the locations and telephone numbers of hospitals.

45. REPORTS. **a.** Military police notebook. (1) All military police should, when on duty, carry a notebook containing special orders and regulations pertaining to the particular area they are to patrol, a list of nearby installations, maps of the town and surrounding territory, as well as blank pages for taking notes. Important items to be covered for each type of incident which may confront military police should accompany the regulations. Abbreviated forms may be stamped or otherwise placed in a notebook to facilitate the recording of incidents. (See TM 19–250.)

(2) The military policeman records all unusual occurrences in his notebook. Facts are recorded while the details are fresh in mind. As the military policeman may use his notebook to refresh his memory when making his report to the desk sergeant or while on the witness stand during a court martial, it is essenrial that notes be made clearly, accurately, and completely.

b. Writing reports. As soon as possible after making an arrest, the military policeman fills out the necessary reports.

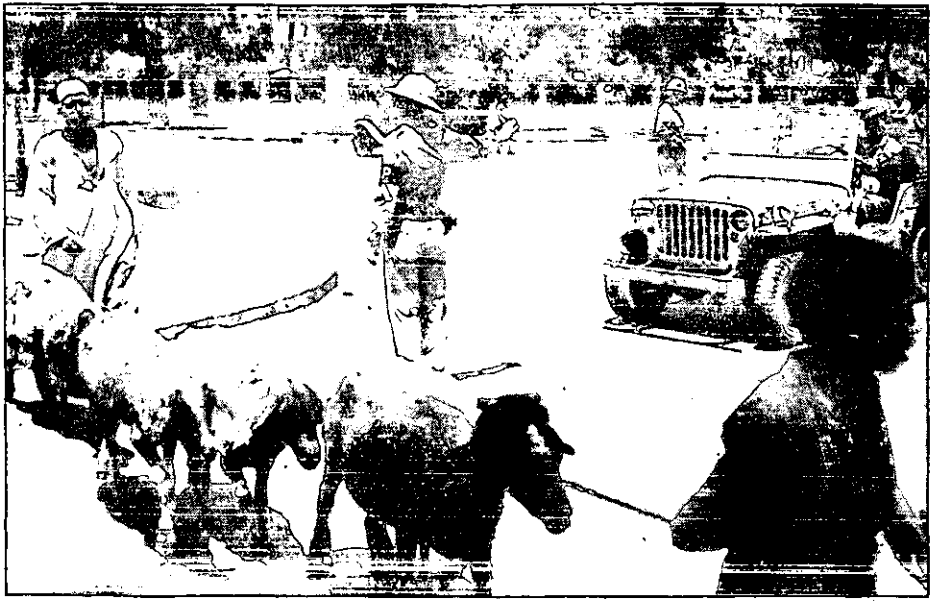

Figure 18. In theaters of operations, traffic control personnel may be required to control both civilian and military traffic.

MOTOR PATROLS

46. GENERAL. The principal advantage of a motor patrol is its mobility. The term "motor patrol" as used here includes traffic patrols, disciplinary patrols, and supervising patrols. Motor patrols supplement foot patrols. They are employed to control traffic in towns, to provide escorts for military motor movements, to cover large areas and outlying districts of the town, to check places of amusement in areas not covered by foot patrols, and to supervise the activities of foot patrols. Motor patrols also spot check credentials of military personnel for the purpose of checking absentees. Motor patrols should, where possible, be assigned vehicles equipped with two-way radios.

47. TRAFFIC PATROLS. a. General. (1) In the United States, traffic regulation and control is the responsibility of the civil police. However, during military movements, military police may be called upon to control traffic along the routes taken by the convoys. Control is exercised primarily over personnel and vehicles of the armed forces.

(2) In theaters of operations, military police in towns and cities may be required to supervise and control both civilian and military traffic in order to insure the uninterrupted flow of military traffic. (See fig. 18.)

b. Normal operation. For the normal operation of traffic patrols, see FM 19–5.

c. Pursuit. When a traffic patrol pursues a vehicle occupied by persons who have committed a traffic or other violation, the patrol avoids endangering other traffic. If a speeder is being pursued, the patrol paces the speeding vehicle long enough to determine definitely the speed at which the vehicle is traveling. When the pursued vehicle is overtaken, the patrol pulls abreast and signals the driver of the

other vehicle to move to the right of the road and stop. (See fig. 19.) Speedometers of patrol vehicles must be checked frequently; the military police must be able to testify that the speed registered by the speedometer at the time of the violation was correct.

d. Blocking a road. To block a road in order to prevent the passage of a vehicle wanted by the military police, the patrol endeavors to select a location where the road and shoulders are narrow, and where the least opportunity exists to make a U-turn. Suitable locations may be at a culvert, bridge, cut, or a short distance beyond a sharp curve. The patrol vehicle is parked facing at an angle in the direction from which the wanted vehicle is expected to approach. It covers as much of the roadway as possible. The driver dismounts and stays near the patrol vehicle; if resistance is anticipated, he places himself so that he is protected by the vehicle or other vantage point, offering cover in case he encounters counterattack gun fire. Other members of the patrol take positions either on or beside the road, depending on the situation, at points from which they can cover the occupants of the wanted vehicle when it has stopped. At night, except under blackout conditions, the headlights of the patrol vehicle are turned on, although not at such an angle as to blind the driver of an approaching car. Military police, other than the driver, place themselves along one or both sides of the road at approximately the point where the wanted vehicle will halt. They keep out of the rays of the headlights, so as not to offer a silhouetted target.

e. Making an arrest. To arrest or question the occupants of a vehicle, one military policeman approaches the car from its rear or flank. The other member of the patrol remains dismounted near the patrol vehicle, in such a position that he can observe and assist this partner. (See fig. 19.) When stopping a vehicle, the patrol vehicle pulls

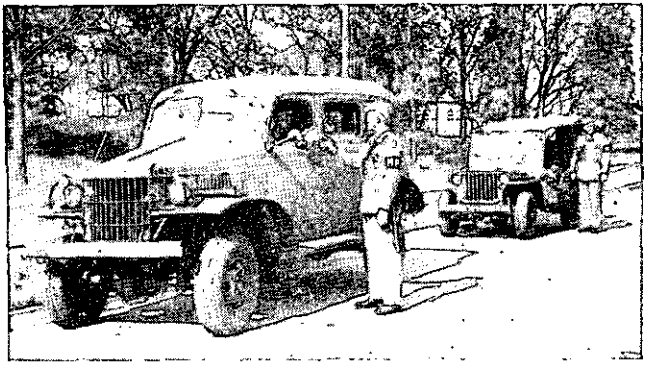

Figure 19. Method of halting a vehicle to question or arrest occupants.

alongside the vehicle to be detained. The military police orders the vehicle to be stopped at the edge of or off the road. The patrol vehicle then drops behind so as not to be in the headlights of the detained vehicle or in direct observation of occupants.

48. HANDLING MILITARY TRAFFIC. As a general principle, particularly in the theater of operations, the tactical movement of troops normally receives priority over all other traffic. (See fig. 20.) In rear areas, the normal priorities are ammunition, signal-wire, staff, ambulances, and supplies. Traffic control consists chiefly of halting other traffic during the passage of priority traffic. Movements of single vehicles, other than emergency vehicles, are handled in the same manner as normal civilian traffic.

49. DISCIPLINARY PATROLS. Disciplinary motor patrols, each of which should consist of at least two, and, if possible, three or more men, are assigned to patrol a given area or section of the town. They are frequently called "roving patrols." They are generally used to provide an

additional check in areas patrolled by foot patrols, and to cover sections of the community to which foot or combination patrols have not been assigned. Disciplinary patrols frequently visit roadhouses, taverns, tourist camps, dance halls, and other outlying places patronized by military personnel. In districts not covered by foot patrols, the motor patrol should move slowly for better observation. It should not maintain a fixed route or schedule, but frequently vary its route and change direction. Disciplinary motor patrols habitually operate in a vehicle and enter establishments only when necessary to observe or make an arrest. One member of each patrol should be a noncommissioned officer. (See fig. 21.)

Figure 20. Military police may be required to escort military convoys through the town.

50. SUPERVISING PATROLS. a. General. A supervising patrol may be either an officer patrol or a noncommissioned officer patrol. A supervising patrol inspects

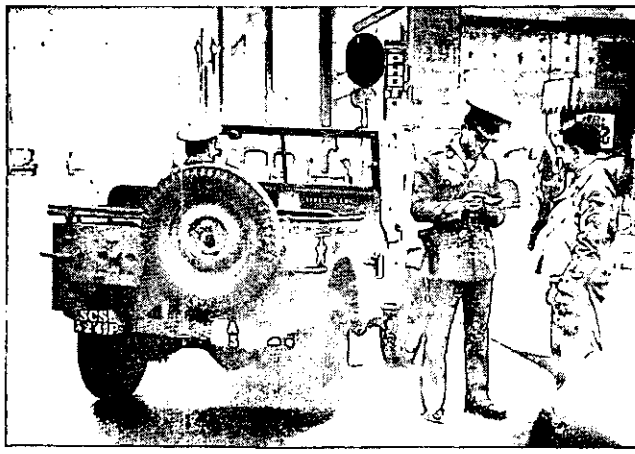

Figure 21. Disciplinary or "roving" patrols supplement foot patrols.

periodically the several foot, motor, and combination patrols to observe their conduct and activities, to transmit orders and instructions, and to give assistance and advice concerning special problems which may have arisen. Supervising patrols spot-check public establishments, observe conditions in the town, and take any action which may be necessary. They also observe to determine whether the military police strength is adequate and whether patrols are properly disposed within the town.

b. Officer patrols. Officer patrols may be properly used in a supervisory capacity. Except in emergencies, officers should not engage in those enforcement functions which are properly the duty of military police. Officers should exercise tact and prudence if it becomes necessary to question personnel under restraint or arrest. They should not engage in argumentive discussion, particularly with personnel under the influence of alcohol. When a soldier is under the influence of liquor, he should be controlled tact-

fully and firmly, rather than by formal military commands. Refusal to obey under such circumstances should ordinarily be regarded as a violation of only the 96th Article of War. Officers should also realize that reprimands are best issued after the offender is again in full possession of his mental faculties.

51. COMBINATION PATROLS. A combination patrol is a patrol equipped with a motor vehicle, which moves to an area by motor and upon reaching the designated area operates on foot as a normal foot patrol. Combination patrols are usually assigned to cover business and shopping centers located in outlying districts of larger towns and cities. Although these centers are frequently complete communities in themselves, a separate military police headquarters is not set up for the community. Combination patrols maintain contact with military police headquarters by radio or telephone.

RESERVES

52. TYPES OF RESERVES. a. Reserve patrols. A portion of the military police organization should be held as a reserve, available at all times to handle emergencies. Frequently it is advisable to organize the reserve into patrols, which should be stationed at headquarters. Adequate transportation should be provided for emergencies. Additional personnel and vehicles may be held in readiness at the military police barracks or other suitable place.

b. Special reserve. A special reserve is a reserve, not necessarily a part of the military police engaged in patrolling, which may be called upon to assist in unusual emergencies, such as large disturbances or public disasters. If the military police are furnished by a post, camp, or station, or by a tactical unit, the organization providing the person-

nel should keep a number of men alerted for possible emergency duty. If the military police are organized as a separate unit, arrangements should be made with the nearest military commander to furnish troops in case of emergency, upon request.

53. UTILIZATION. The reserve patrols are employed for the purpose of answering emergency calls and reinforcing other details. The special reserve may be used to handle special incidents, such as troop movements, disorders, and public disasters.

Section II. SPECIAL OPERATIONS

54. INFORMATION CENTERS. a. At railroad and bus terminals. Military police on duty at railroad and bus terminals and stations must be prepared to give correct information to members of the armed forces concerning the location and best method of reaching such places as points of interest, hotels, service organization headquarters, nearby military installations, and transportation systems. In theaters of operations, they must also know the location of officer and enlisted billets and regulations regarding the circulation of military and civilian personnel, public carrier schedules, and the locations of nearby military organizations and headquarters. An information booth or post may be set up in the terminal if desired. Military police maintain a map of the area, showing the location of military installations and local items of interest.

b. Traffic information centers. Frequently a traffic information center is established at military police headquarters. At this center, information should be available to assist in the orderly movement of military traffic within the area. A large map of the area should be maintained,

upon which is plotted appropriate data. Information should include:

(1) The traffic circulation plan.

(2) Scheduled movements.

(3) Road and bridge data, including types of roads, routes, detours, critical points, bottle-necks, flooded areas, distances and height, width, and weight limitations of bridges.

(4) Bivouac information, covering all established bivouac sites and possible emergency sites with accommodations and supplies obtainable at these sites.

(5) Communications data, covering methods of communication available at any point.

(6) A list containing addresses and telephone numbers of all agencies, military and civil, which are concerned with the movement of military vehicles.

(7) Locations of nearby military installations and organizations.

(8) Road maps, strip maps, and routes through congested areas.

55. MILITARY POLICE IN RAILROAD STATION.

a. Duties. Military police may be detailed for duty at railroad and bus terminals and stations, air terminals, and at boat landings. Their duties include:

(1) Furnishing information.

(2) Controlling movements of members of the armed forces. This is accomplished by checking passes, furloughs, leave orders, and travel orders.

(3) Controlling movements of civilians. Under certain conditions in theaters of operations, the provost marshal may be made responsible for the control of circulation of civilians subject to military law. This duty is usually assigned to the provost marshal in the absence of a civil affairs

organization. Civilians accompanying or service with the Armed Forces carry an identification card issued by the War Department or by the theater commander.

(4) Aiding military personnel in obtaining emergency transportation. This includes furnishing provisional military police passes when necessary.

(5) Relieving military police on trains of personnel of the armed forces whom they have arrested. Such personnel is transported to military police headquarters for disposition.

(6) Maintaining order and good discipline among service personnel.

b. Method of operation. For further details concerning the activities of military police in terminals and stations, see TM 19–275.

56. TRAIN DETAILS. Military police assigned to ride railroad trains are not normally a part of the military police organization of a town or city. Such personnel may operate under the provost marshal of the community, and when appropriate may be attached to the military police organization for quarters, rations, and administrations. For the activities of military police on railroad trains, see TM 19–275.

57. MILITARY OFFENDERS AGAINST CIVIL LAWS.

a. In the United States, military police may be designated to accept custody of personnel of the armed forces who have been arrested by the civil police for violation of the civil laws, pursuant to an agreement between the civil and military authorities. (See ch. 1.) This is normally the duty of the provost sergeant and desk sergeant. The local situation will determine whether a military representative must appear before the chief of police or local magistrate to receive the custody of offenders. A complete report is requested from the civil authorities at the time of the sol-

dier's release to military control. This report is incorporated in the delinquency report forwarded to the offender's commanding officer. If the civil authorities refuse to return the soldier to military control, details of the incident will immediately be reported by the provost marshal to his own commanding officer and to the soldier's commanding officer.

b. Concerning the delivery of military personnel to the civil authorities, AW 74 states as follows:

> "When any person subject to military law, except one who is held by the military authorities to answer, or who is awaiting trial or result of trial, or who is undergoing sentence for a crime or offense punishable under these articles, is accused of a crime or offense committed within the geographical limits of the States of the Union and the District of Columbia, and punishable by the laws of the land, the commanding officer is required, except in time of war, upon application duly made, to use his utmost endeavor to deliver over such accused person to the civil authorities, or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending and securing him, in order that he may be brought to trial."

In time of war, military authorities have the paramount claim to the custody of a member of the military service charged with an offense under civil Federal or State law, but that claim is not necessarily asserted when the ends of justice indicate a different course. The surrender of a member of the military service to the civil authorities is governed by current War Department policy, contained in instructions furnished to each officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction within the continental limits of the United States. An application made by State civil authorities for the surrender to them of a member of the military service should be forwarded through channels to the officer exercising immediate general court-martial jurisdic-

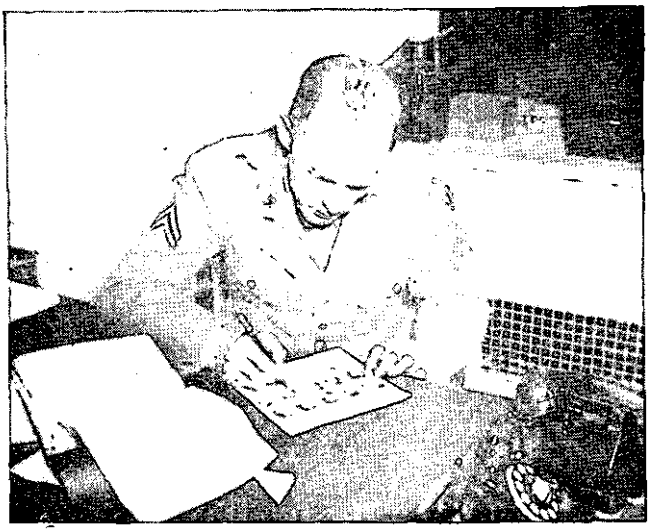

Figure 22. Criminal investigators operate under direct control of the provost marshal, and are normally provided office space in the provost marshal's office.

tion. In all cases in which the surrender of a member of the military service is requested by Federal civil authorities, the matter will be promptly referred through channels to the War Department, together with all available information and appropriate recommendations. (See AR 600–355.)

c. In theaters of operations, it is the policy of the War Department to try persons subject to the Articles of War by military courts for offences over which civilian courts normally have jurisdiction.

58. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. **a.** Criminal investigation personnel operate under the direct control of the provost marshal. They are normally authorized separate quarters and rations, and are usually provided office space in the provost marshal's office. At times it is advisable that

office space for investigators operating in civilian clothes be completely separate from military police headquarters. Records and files of criminal investigation personnel are kept separate from other military police records. (See fig. 22.)

b. Investigations are usually initiated by military police patrols. The desk sergeant gathers all available information on the case and turns it over to the provost marshal or duty officer, who determines whether an investigation should be made by criminal investigators. Routine investigations of minor offenses should be conducted by military police; criminal investigators should be employed for the investigation of serious offenses.

c. For the technique of conducting criminal investigations, including interviews, interrogation, undercover work, gathering and preserving evidence, and report writing, see TM 19–215 (when published).

59. CONTROL OF PROSTITUTION. a. General. (1) *In United States and possessions.* Within the various States and the possessions of the United States, prostitution is illegal. Acting under its powers to regulate interstate commerce, the Federal government has enacted the "Mann Act," forbidding the transportation of women across state boundaries for immoral purposes. In addition, a Federal law, known as Public Law Number 163 (the "May Act"), prohibits prostitution within a reasonable distance of military or naval establishments as determined by the Secretary of War or Navy. The "May Act" does not become operative except upon publication of general orders or a bulletin by the Secretary of War or Navy invoking the Act and establishing the area affected.

(2) *In theaters of operations.* Many foreign countries attempt to control prostitution by means of identification, segregation and medical inspection of prostitutes, rather

than by suppression. The program usually includes a system of licensing prostitutes. Licensed prostitutes are required to carry special identification papers at all times; unlicensed prostitutes are subject to arrest by the police.

b. Methods of procuring used by prostitutes. Some of the more common methods by which prostitutes procure customers are:

(1) Solicitation by prostitutes themselves. This method is used by street-walkers, and by women patronizing bars, roadhouses, cheap dance-halls, and other public establishments. Promiscuous girls, who engage in illicit sexual intercourse without pay may also be included under this heading.

(2) Through well-known organized houses of prostitution. Many well-known houses, tolerated by the civilian authorities, need no other advertising than their reputation.

(3) Solicitation by pimps, panderers, and exploiters. These persons frequently earn their entire income by procuring for prostitutes.

(4) Solicitation through agents. This group includes such persons as cab drivers, hotel clerks, bellboys, porters, waitresses, and bartenders, who are employed in a legitimate business and engage in procuring to further their own business or increase their income.

c. Identifying the prostitute. (1) Prostitutes may frequently be identified through the statements of military personnel who have had dealings with them. The provost marshal should make arrangements with nearby venereal disease control officers to be furnished with copies of reports of contacts of venereal disease (M. D. Form 140), for use in determining establishments frequented by prostitutes and descriptions of women known to be infected. In countries where a licensing system is in effect, licensed prostitutes may be identified by the identification papers which they

are compelled by law to carry. The police records contain information on both licensed and unlicensed prostitutes.

(2) During the course of their patrolling, military police may gain information through observation of actual or suspected activities of prostitutes or their agents. Places most commonly frequented by prostitutes and promiscuous women include bars, cafes, hotel lobbies, cheap dance-halls, taverns, road-houses, trailer camps, amusement parks, carnivals, and tourist camps. Military police should note and watch closely, though not in a conspicuous manner, the activities of any woman who continually patronizes such establishments, particularly when she is accompanied or approached by numerous members of the armed forces. Information secured by observation is reported to the provost marshal, who forwards it to the appropriate health officer, police officials, and other civil authorities to assist them in making necessary investigations and arrests. The provost marshal should furnish military police with descriptions and other information, taken from reports of venereal disease control officers, concerning women known to be infected with venereal disease.

(3) The provost marshal may confer with the operators of establishments which are known to be frequented by prostitutes or promiscuous women, or in which employees are known to act as agents of prostitutes, to secure their cooperation in eliminating possibilities for contacts between service personnel and prostitutes. Establishments which fail to cooperate may be placed "off limits" by proper authority.

d. Control of prostitution. (1) It is the policy of the War Department to suppress prostitution and to eliminate segregated areas of possible infection surrounding the military establishments. In the U.S., the civil authorities have complete control over the suppression of prostitution. Mili-

tary police have no power to arrest prostitutes or to close houses of prostitution. The policy of suppression is accomplished through the cooperation of civilian law enforcement agencies and civilian health organizations. Where local authorities fail to cooperate in removing unsatisfactory conditions, the local commander will recommend to higher authority that affected areas be placed off-limits to members of the Armed Forces, and may take the necessary preliminary steps to the invoking of the May Act by the Secretary of War. (See Public Law No. 163, 11 July 1941.) The May Act, when invoked, does not confer on personnel of the War or Navy Departments any authority to make criminal investigations, searches, seizures, or arrests of civilians charged with its violation. The May Act gives no power to the military police; the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal courts are charged with its enforcement.

(2) *In territory of allied nations.* In friendly territory, the control of prostitution usually remains the responsibility of the civil authorities of the friendly nation. Houses of prostitution and establishments frequented by prostitutes may be placed "off limits" to personnel of the armed forces. Detailed procedures are worked out between the American military commander or his representative and the civil and military authorities of the friendly power.

(3) *In occupied territory.* In occupied territory, the military authorities have complete control over the suppression of prostitution. The theater commander or military governor prescribes the policies to be followed. The military police either execute these policies and regulations themselves, or supervise their enforcement by the civilian authorities.

60. GUARDING DIGNITARIES. In theaters of operations, military police are frequently called upon to act as

guards or escorts for important military or civil officials of the United States or allied powers. Military police are selected for this duty on the basis of their appearance, alertness, intelligence, and the ability to act quickly and correctly in unforeseen circumstances.

Section III. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

61. DISORDERS INVOLVING MILITARY PERSONNEL. Regarding the suppression of disorders involving military personnel, AW 89 provides in part:

> "Any person subject to military law who . . . commits any kind of depredation or riot, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

Military police of all grades, in maintaining law and order, are authorized and directed to quell all disturbances and riots involving military personnel. Where necessary, they may call upon any person subject to military law for assistance.

62. CIVIL DISTURBANCES. **a.** The maintenance of law and order among civilians is the responsibility of the civil authorities. Except where specifically ordered by competent authority, military police in the United States have no authority to quell civil disturbances. Where military personnel are involved in the disturbance, military police have authority only over those persons subject to military law. For a discussion of the use of troops in civil disturbances, see AR 500–50 and FM 27–15.

b. In occupied territory, military authority is supreme. Military police have authority to quell all disorders, disturbances, and uprisings of any nature. The military police are responsible for the maintenance of order within the area assigned to them. Assistance of other troops is requested when necessary. The amount of force to be applied and

the tactics to be employed are determined by the military commander. The tactical principles outlined in FM 27–15 are generally applicable.

63. PUBLIC DISASTERS. **a.** Military police render assistance to members of the armed forces whenever aid is necessary. In appropriate cases, this assistance may include feeding, housing, and arranging for medical treatment, clothing, and transportation.

b. In the United States, disaster relief work toward the

Figure 23. In occupied territory, military police may be required to supervise civilians engaged in recovering bodies and removing wreckage.

civilian population is normally handled by the American National Red Cross. Military police undertake civilian relief work when instructed to do so by the commanding general of the appropriate service command. For details, see AR 500–60.

c. In cases of public disaster in occupied territory, military police supplement the activities of relief organizations to whatever extent necessary, in accordance with the instructions of the theater commander or military governor. (See fig. 23.) Where food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and medical treatment must be provided, existing civilian supplies and equipment are utilized to the fullest possible extent.

Section IV. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

64. GENERAL. **a.** The technique and general purpose of controlling members of the armed forces in towns in the theater of operations are much the same as in the zone of the interior. Additional problems in the theater of operations may include differences in language, customs, and standard of living between the native population and members of the armed forces, the absence of adequate assistance from local police, the presence of troops of allied nations, the probability of enemy attack, the more vigorous emotional outlets of troops in the theater of operations, and the necessity in certain areas of controlling the native population as well as service personnel.

b. In the theater of operations, military police can and must be of even more aid and service to the troops than in the zone of the interior. They should become as familiar as possible with the language, customs, and rates of exchange, and know the locations of places of interest, im-

portant military and civilian locations within the area, restricted and "off limits" areas, and other matters on which they can advise and help the troops. (See fig. 24.)

Figure 24. Military police furnish information and advice to members of Allied and United States armed services.

65. REGISTRATION OF INDIVIDUALS. a. In occupied enemy territory and, where necessary, in other parts of the theater of operations, the military police may be required to conduct a registration of the civilian population. As far as practicable, the actual registration is performed by the local civil authorities under civil affairs or military police supervision. When local registration is conducted under supervision of the provost marshal, it is usually advisable to set up in the community one or more places of registration at which the civil population is ordered to appear. Upon registering, each individual is issued a card or similar document containing such information as his name,

address, date and place of birth, citizenship, race, marital status, number of children, occupation, physical characteristics, photograph, and fingerprints. The registration card should contain a statement as to the area within which the bearer is permitted to circulate. He must carry this card on his person at all times, and show it upon request to any member of the military police and other authorized persons. Cards may be issued in various colors, the color denoting the area within which the card is valid. Printing should be in both English and the native language. In countries where persons are required to be registered under local civil law, military police may utilize the existing systems and records by stamping or otherwise authenticating the registration cards already issued. For control purposes, registration cards should be validated periodically.

b. In certain areas higher authority may require that a list be posted on each dwelling showing the persons residing therein. Such lists are posted under military police supervision.

66. ISSUANCE OF PASSES AND CREDENTIALS. If the civilian desires to travel outside of the area authorized by his registration card, he must obtain a special pass from the military government or military police. This pass normally authorizes one trip between designated points, and is surrendered to the issuing agency upon completion of the travel. Certain persons, such as doctors, nurses, and civil government officials, who should circulate more freely than others, may be issued special credentials which are valid between certain points for a designated period of time.

67. REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES. At the direction of the theater commander or military governor, the military police may be charged with the registration of all civilian vehicles in the area. This registration should be conducted

by the civil authorities under close military police supervision. Where a vehicle licensing and registration system has been in effect, the existing system is utilized to the maximum extent. Registrations, however, are verified and corrected. When necessary, a new registration is conducted. Information should include the make, model, body type, motor number, and year of manufacture of the vehicle, and name and address of the owner. Stickers may be used to designate vehicles licensed for operation, care being exercised to prevent the illegal sale of stickers on the black market. The extent and purpose for which motor vehicles may be used by the civil population is prescribed by the theater commander or military governor. Special stickers may be provided for vehicles used by doctors, civil police, civil governmental officials, and others whose duties require that they circulate freely.

68. CARE, FEEDING, AND CONTROL OF REFUGEES. Refugee evacuation areas may be established in or adjacent to towns and cities in the theater of operations. Where a military government is in effect, the local civil affairs officer may be charged with the care, feeding, and control of refugees within his locality. The local civil authorities are made responsible for the operation of the refugee evacuation area. The provost marshal of the town or city may be charged with supervising the activities of the civil authorities. In areas not under military government, higher authority determines the amount of responsibility pertaining to the handling of refugees with which the local provost marshal is charged. Where refugees must be furnished food, clothing, shelter, and medical attention, the supplies and facilities of the local civilian authorities and welfare agencies are utilized to the fullest possible extent. Refugees may be housed with the local inhabitants, or fur-

nished tentage or temporary housing in designated areas. Civilian doctors, nurses, and medical supplies are used as far as possible, supplemented where necessary by military medical personnel and supplies. Supervision is exercised to insure that proper standards of sanitation and cleanliness are maintained. Refugees are registered in the same manner as other inhabitants.

69. OPERATION OF PENAL INSTITUTION. a. Civilian penal institution. In areas under military government, the local provost marshal, or the public safety officer, when such an officer has been designated by the civil affairs section, may be charged with the operation of civilian jails and other penal institutions within his area. As far as possible, actual operation of the institution is made the responsibility of the civilian authorities, under military police supervision. Military police may be required to conduct surveys of food, clothing, and sanitary conditions in the prisons. Care is exercised that records are preserved and protected. Measures are taken as early as possible to recapture any prisoners who have been released by the enemy. By checking police records during the registration of individuals, many of the criminals will be disclosed. Counterintelligence and criminal investigation personnel are of great assistance in locating and recapturing escaped convicts. Political prisoners are confined separately from criminals. Review of the records of prisoners and their release and parole are conducted in accordance with the policies of the officials of the military government. No prisoners are released until thorough investigation has been made and the recommendations approved by higher authority. Paroled prisoners are usually required to report to the military police at stipulated intervals.

b. Stockades. In certain towns, the provost marshal

may be required to supervise the operation of a stockade located within his area of responsibility. (See fig. 25.) For regulations concerning the operation of places of confinement, see AR 210–405, 600–355, 600–375, 600–395, and 600–415. For the confinement of prisoners, see AR 600–355. For the functions of prisoner guards, see FM 26–5.

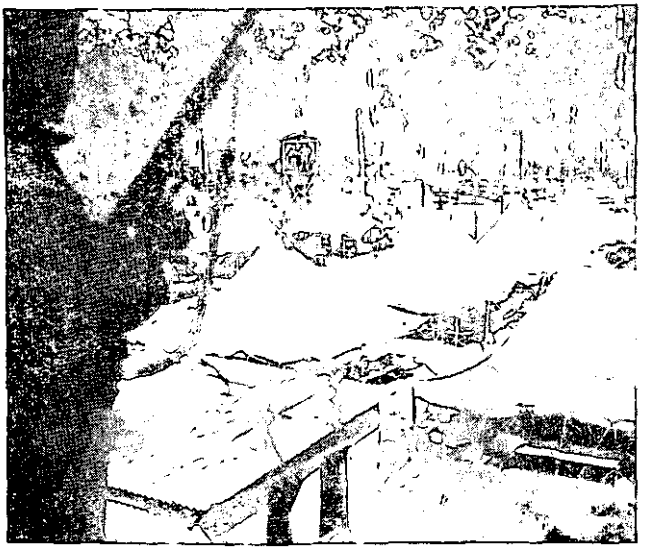

Figure 25. Military police may be required to operate a stockade.

70. ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS. Military police may be charged with the responsibility of enforcing, or supervising the enforcement of, regulations issued by officials of the military government. Among these regulations are:

a. Price control regulations. Price ceilings are determined by officials of the military government and published in appropriate proclamations and ordinances. The

owners and operators of stores and other business establishments may be required to keep the list of ceiling prices on display at all times. Violations may be reported by civilians, military personnel, investigative or intelligence personnel, local civil authorities, or military police. Arrests may be made by the military police or by the civil police under military police supervision. Penalties for violations of price control regulations may include fine, imprisonment, placing the establishment "off limits" to members of the Armed Forces, revoking the license to operate where stores are licensed, or forbidding the purchase of goods or supplies for resale. Service personnel is tried by military courts.

b. Fiscal regulations. Violations of fiscal regulations issued by the military government may include nonpayment of taxes, illegal dealings in the rate of exchange, counterfeiting, hoarding, illegal distribution of impounded cash, false statements regarding cash assets and financial records, or withholding currency being withdrawn by the military government from circulation. Such violations may be discovered through informants, by the civilian police, counterintelligence or investigative personnel, or military police. Arrests and seizures are made by counterintelligence personnel, military police, or other authorized persons.

c. Sanitary regulations. Sanitary regulations include ordinances and orders covering such matters as food inspection, restrictions on the use of drinking water, garbage and sewage disposal, medical inspection of food handlers, delousing, burial of the dead, and inoculation of persons. Violations may be reported by informants, investigators, and civil and military police. Penalties may include fine, imprisonment, placing establishments "off limits" to members of the armed forces, revoking the license to do business, or forbidding the purchase of goods for resale.

d. Black markets and food hoarding regulations.

The existence of black markets and the hoarding of food may be revealed by informants, investigative personnel, and the observations of civil and military police. Raids and arrests may be made by the civil authorities under military police supervision, or by the military police.

e. Blackout regulations. During the course of their patrolling, military police may observe violations of blackout regulations. Action is taken immediately to cause the light to be extinguished or covered properly. The nature of the violation will determine whether or not an arrest is made.

f. "Off limit" and curfew regulations. Violations of "off limits" and curfew regulations by members of the armed forces are handled by military police in the normal manner. Violations committed by members of the civilian population are handled in accordance with the policy of the theater commander. (See fig. 26.)

g. Manufacture of illicit liquors. Military police may be required to prevent the manufacture and sale of illicit liquors. Violations by members of the armed forces are handled in the normal manner; violations by civilians are handled in accordance with the policy of the theater commander.

71. **SUPERVISION OF CIVIL POLICE.** Local civilian law enforcement personnel and facilities are utilized to the fullest possible extent. Many members of the civil police, who are devoted to their duties as civil servants, indifferent to the nature of the political regime, or actively loyal to the military government, may be permitted to continue the performance of their normal functions. Selected civil police who have demonstrated their loyalty to the military government may be of assistance because of their familiarity with the language, customs, and geography of the occupied terri-

Figure 26. Military police patrol areas declared "off limits" to members of the armed forces.

tory. Every use should be made of existing civil machinery consistent with the policies established by the theater commander or military governor. Care is exercised to protect and preserve civil police records. Military police are never ordered to perform duty under supervision of the civil police.

72. SPECIAL PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. In carrying out their mission of maintaining law and order in occupied towns, it may be advisable for military police under certain conditions to assume protective custody over individual civilians, in order to protect them from harm or injury. Individuals in this category may include material witnesses for military tribunals, civil officials, and other persons against whom certain elements of the civil population may attempt to inflict injury or reprisals. They should be distinguished from refugees, prisoners of war, enemy aliens, or prisoners held for trial. They are treated in a manner similar to refugees, except that they are given close military protection. A report of each case should be made to the commanding general of the area.

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